1: Métraux, Alfred. Études sur la Civilisation des Indiens Chiriguano /Studies on the Culture of the Chiriguano Indians/. Revista del Instituto de Etnología de la Universidad Nacional de Tucumán. Vol. 1, pp. 295-498. Tucumán: Universidad Nacional de Tucumán. 1929-1930.

93 plates: 141 text figures.

Yale: Argentina Nk10 +T79e v.1. /HRAF Mfr 386 p.: 93 plates: 141 text figures: 1 map./

Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by J. Winchell.

/The Chiriguano, a Guarani-speaking tribe inhabiting the eastern slopes of the Bolivian Andes, are descendants of the Guarani invaders migrating in successive waves from Paraguay across the Chaco to the Andean area, and in so doing absorbing and assimilating cultural traits of other tribes. The Chiriguano have undergone much deculturation and detribalization from Western and missionary contact. They have a primary subsistence economy of forest slash and burn horticulture, with some secondary hunting and herding. They also have a patrilineal kinship system and a political structure of tribal chiefs. Their institutions on the whole conform to the South American tropical forest tribal pattern. This monograph, written by a French ethnographer, is a descriptive and historical analysis of Chiriguano technology and material culture. Métraux attempts to reconstruct the origins, derivations and cross-cultural relationships of the Chiriguano tribe and its technology by the appraisal of archeological and other distributional evidence from pottery, weaving, and basketry forms and styles among the

1: Métraux, Alfred.

Chiriguano and other tribes. Although Métraux is rather selective in his treatment of material culture, he does discuss and illustrate the following topics in some detail: food resources, food preparation or cooking; fire use; tool use and manufacture; pottery, basketry, weaving, calabashes (their art styles and designs, regional variation, materials, uses, techniques of manufacture); types of masks; furniture; toys and games; and medical treatment and remedies. This report does not deal with settlement patterns, housing or dwellings, clothing, ornamentation, transportation devices, weaponry, or other objects of material culture. Since the historical identity of the Chiriguano has never been definitely clarified by ethnologists, historical data in this source which has been subheaded for SM4 Guarani may also apply to the Chiriguano especially if, as the author contends, they are descendants of these migratory Guarani groups. The researcher is therefore directed to look in category 116, pp. 1-30 for historical information which may or may not be pertinent to both tribes. This source has been subheaded for other groups as well, when information on their technology and material culture has been noted by the author in reference to the Chiriguano data. The bibliography (pp. 600-680 of the foreign text) is omitted in the translation. The lists of figures and plates which follow the table of contents in the translation were made up from the captions and are not part of the original text. Although the foreign text indicates that the article was to be continued, no more was published./

Field dates: 1929
Analyst: Gilbert Wilson

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1967-1968

SF10 Chiriguano

2: Métraux, Alfred. Tribes of the Eastern Slopes of the Bolivian Andes. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 143, Vol. 3, pp. 465-486. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1948.

bibliography: 4 end plates.

HRAF copy.

/This source is limited to a discussion of the Chiriguano (and the closely related Chané) as one of the five groups listed by the author as occupying the eastern slopes of the Bolivian Andes. Data on the remaining four groups--the Tunacare, the Mosetene and Chimane, the Leco and the Tacana--have not been processed for this file. In addition to a general culture history of the Guarani with some specific references to the Chiriguano, the author presents additional but limited information on archaeology, subsistence activities (farming, collecting, hunting and fishing), domesticated animals, food preparation, villages and houses, dress and ornament, transportation, carrying devices, manufacture (pottery, spinning and weaving, netting, basketry, painting and incising of gourds, fire making, and weapons), social and political organization, the life cycle (postnatal care and puberty), warfare and cannibalism, esthetic and recreational activities, religion and shamanism, and mythology and folklore. This source provides excellent background information for a more intensive study of the Chiriguano./

Field dates: 1939
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in: 1965-1967

41 Nino, Bernardino de. Etnografía Chiriguano /Chiriguano Ethnography/. La Paz: Tipografía Comercial de Ismael Argote, 1912.

Pp. xxiv, 333; 48 plates including frontispiece; 1 end map; index. /HRAF MSs 1-452; 48 plates; 1 end map/.

Library of Congress F3319.N7. DLC card no.: 16-10019.

Translated from the Spanish for the Human Relations Area Files by Sydney Muisden.

[This survey monograph on the culture of the Guarani-speaking Chiriguano tribe of eastern Bolivia was written by a Franciscan missionary, and represents his findings from experiences and observations as a missionary in the Chiriguano territory. Regrettably, the quality of his descriptions and analyses is very uneven, deriving from his extreme moralistic outlook toward primitive society. Symptomatic of this theological examination and evaluation of many Chiriguano cultural patterns and social institutions is a disparagement or deprecation of any sociocultural behavior deviating noticeably from Western Judeo-Christian standards or ideals. This fault is most evident from his discussion of Chiriguano religion, ceremonial, ideology, kinship and social organization, and sexual behavior: areas that can conflict most sharply with his official religious doctrines. At points it is not easy to determine whether the author imputes the existence of institutions to Chiriguano merely to 'demonstrate' their spiritual bankruptcy. Fiction and fact thereby become indistinguishable. But if the reader can dismiss or ignore many of the author's religious injunctions against the Chiriguano he will find a fair amount of useful and valuable qualitative data on the following -- the political system and the

4: Nino, Bernardino de.

nature of power and authority, settlement patterns and house construction, family organization and socialization, warfare, secular ceremonies, technology and material culture. Furthermore, in some detail, he describes the geography of the area, Chiriguano ethnobotany and ethnozoology, the uses made of plants and animals, and concepts of disease, therapy, and death. (Yet his description of economic processes: systems of production and exchange is rather superficial and fragmentary.) The author mainly fails to relate what sound evidence he has to any theoretical framework. Neither a diffusionist, ethnohistorical, or structural-functional context integrates his data. His descriptions, at least in this sense, are scientifically neutral and factually objective. What might have been a major contribution, considering the author's own competence as a missionary, could have been some analysis of how aboriginal Chiriguano differ socially and culturally from those subject to mission acculturation and modification. Yet he does discuss some of the native resistances and acceptances to religious proselytizing and secular change undertaken by the missions. Many of the author's comments and views that were found in the original source but are extraneous to the Chiriguano have been deleted from this translation. The sections or pages omitted are indicated in the table of contents of the translation.]

Field dates: 1893-1911
Analyst: Gilbert Winer

Evaluation: Missionary-3
Processed in 1967

8: Nordenskiöld, Erland. The Changes in the Material Culture of Two Indian Tribes Under the Influence of New Surroundings. Comparative Ethnographical Studies, 2. Göteborg: Elanders Boktryckeri Aktiebolag, 1920.

Pp. xvi, 245; preface; 16 distributional maps; 58 figures; 22 tables; bibliography; 6 bibliographical end maps.

Yale: C71.18.2. DLC: F2230.N82 Vol. 2. DLC card no.:24-2589.

/This source, based on the collections made by the author in the field (during a period of four to five months in 1908, 1909 and 1913), and on his study of material in museums and on previously published works, attempts to make an ethno-geographical analysis of the material culture of two closely related Indian tribes, the Guarani-speaking Chiriguano and the Arawakan speaking Chané, both of whom live in the southernmost part of Bolivia and northernmost Argentina. As may be seen from the table of contents practically all aspects of material culture and associated behavior patterns (e.g., property marks and symbols of authority) are well covered and in addition the author attempts to show which of these culture elements are native to the Chiriguano and Chané, which have been obtained from the "Whites" and the "Mountain civilization to the west" and various other external sources, and what each of these acculturative elements have contributed to the common stock. In the presentation of his data the

5: Nordenskiöld, Erland.

author shows by means of maps the distribution of various culture elements throughout the entire South American area.

A unique feature of this source is the series of six bibliographical maps following the bibliography at the end of this source. These maps show the general area of ethnographical study covered by the various authors listed in the bibliography during specific time period.

Part 1 of this series, frequently referred to has not been processed for this file, but may be found in its entirety in the SK6 Chaco1 file, source number 2, category 18./

Field date: 1908-1909, 1913
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed: 1965-1967

6: Nordenskiöld, Erland. Indianerleben: El Gran Chaco (Südamerika) /Indian Life: the Gran Chaco (South America)/. Translated from the Swedish into German by Carl Auerbach. Leipzig: Albert Bonnier, 1912.

Pp. viii, 343; 20 plates; 142 text figures; index; end map. /HRAF MSt pp. iii, 157/.

Yale: C71 70. DLC: F3319.N83. DLC card no.: 18-18335 rev.

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Frieda Schütze.

Only pp. i-viii, 148-303 and 331-343 have been processed for the Chiriguano file.

/This is a generalized account of the ethnography of the Chane and Chiriguano Indians living in the area enclosed by the rivers Itiyuro, Pilcomayo and Parapiti in southern Bolivia with whom the author visited during the period 1908-1909. Most of the data contained deals primarily with material culture, with little if any information on social structure or organization. Pertinent data on the Chane have been subheaded on the pages where they appear. After a brief introduction to the geography of the area, the author discusses the various aspects of the native's adaptation to the geographical environment--knowledge of directions, distance, etc.--and his knowledge of his own culture history. The source is then divided into several chapters dealing with such aspects of ethnography as: daily routine, division of labor, subsistence economy, foods and food preparation, games, clothing, personal cleanliness, the life cycle events, stylistics in language related to "ugly words", homosexuality, suicide, modesty, chiefs, sanctions for various offenses, drinking bouts and the making of alcoholic beverages, arts and industries, folktales, the effects of mission life on the Chane and

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SF10 Chiriguano-2

6t Nordenskiöld, Erland.

Chiriguano, and relations with the whites (on rubber plantations and in military service). The author used several Chane and Chiriguano informants, most of whom were men of high status in their respective communities, either village or "great" chiefs. One informant who was not a chief, but upon whom Nordenskiöld nevertheless heavily relied for the information contained in this source was a Chane by the name of Botiayu./

Field dates 1908-1909
Analyst John Beierle

Evaluations Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1987

Rosen, Eric von. The Chiriguano. In, Ethnographical Research Work During the Swedish Chaco-Cordillera-Expedition 1901-1902, by Count Eric von Rosen. Stockholm: Sold by C. E. Fritze Ltd., Successor to the Court, 1924.

Pp. xviii, 284 /only pp. 187-225, and 269-276 (the bibliography) have been processed for this file/: prefaces: 1 map: 283 figures (including 33 black and white plates and 1 color plate): bibliography.

Yales CTI 067g. DLC: F2276.R8. DLC card no.: UCL 31-12333.

/The material presented in this source gives a succinct account of Chiriguano material culture as recorded by the author, a member of the Swedish Chaco-Cordillera-Expedition, during a brief visit to the Chiriguano while the expedition was on a journey from Tarija to the Gran Chaco. Data cover the identification of the people, anthropometry, dwellings and granaries, household furnishings, weapons, clothing, toilet, ornaments, agriculture, hunting and fishing, pottery making, alcoholic beverages, musical instruments, marriage, death and burial. There is also some incidental information in this source on the Chané, a tribe closely related culturally to the Chiriguano./

Field dates: 1901-1902
Analyst: John Sciarle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1965-1968

St Schmidt, Max. Los Chiriguano e Izoseño [The Chiriguano and Izoseo]. Revista de la Sociedad Cientifica del Paraguay, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 1-115. Asuncion: Imprenta y Libreria La Mundial, 1938.

Yale: Paraguay A65p 0338 4. [HRAF MSs pp. 1-334; 39 plates.]

Translated from the Spanish for the Human Relations Area Files by Sydney Meirelles.

[This ethnographic monograph on the Chiriguano offers a comprehensive but not exhaustive coverage of culture and society. While there is in-depth description and analysis of Chiriguano technology and material culture, the discussion of their sociopolitical structure, religious organization, processes of ecological adaptation, and economic system is very brief. The author is a German ethnologist and expresses the viewpoint of the German-American ethnohistorical and diffusionist theoretical movement. Schmidt examines and evaluates data on materials, mode of construction, and style variations of the following: transport types, house forms, ceramics, basketry, weaving, implements and weaponry, stone and wood technology, leather use, cooking, diet, clothing and ornament, etc., according to the nature of the origins, derivations, and cross-cultural relationships of the material culture inventory. The sections on material culture derive mainly from his own research in the field, those on religion, history and sociopolitical organization from both primary and secondary sources. Considerable comparative material on the Chane and the Izoseo (a division of the Chane) are also included. It should be noted that in the

St Schmidt, Max.

sections on the cultural history and foreign relations of the Chitigueno, pp. 13-58, the author believes that the Chitigueno are actually the same Guenoa as had been discussing previously, with simply a change in names; therefore, cultural data have been omitted for both files since a clear-cut distinction has not been made between them. The vocabulary for the Chitigueno of Ideluenti and the Issue of the Paraphit River, pp. 89-111, is omitted in the translation, as is the list of sources on the Chitigueno and Chaco and their history, pp. 111-115. [These sections are provided in the foreign text.]

Field dates 1910
Analysis: Gilbert Wiser

Evaluation Ethnologist-6
Processed in 1957-[illegible]